The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. *Saturday*, February 15, 1800. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

DR. RECEIPTS *and* EXPENDITURES *in the* TREASURY *of* ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *from the* 1ST *of January to the* 31ST *of December* 1799, *both days inclusive.*

	D.	C.
Received of Alexander Gray, Collector of 1st Moon townſhip, for 1796, balance of his duplicate,	116	1
Ezekiel Day, Collector of Deer townſhip, for 1797	13	20
[illegible] Reed, ditto, of Erie ditto, for 1797	54	83
[illegible] Myers, ditto, of Pitt ditto, for 1797, balance of his duplicate	29	9
James Rice, ditto, of Irvine ditto, for 1797	56	29
Robert M'Cully, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1797, balance of his duplicate,	88	12
Cornelius Vanhorn, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1797,	142	89
Charles Myerſback, ditto, of Pine ditto, for 1797,	201	32
James Linn, ditto, of St. Clair ditto, for 1797	114	4
Charles Phillis, ditto, of Beaver ditto, for 1797	31	83
James Whiteſides, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1797	22	65
John Lorrain, ditto, of 1st Moon ditto, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	67	83
William M'Keag, ditto, of Plumb ditto, for 1798	162	24
John Turner, ditto, of Pitt ditto, for 1798,	163	8
John M'Bride, ditto of Deer ditto, for 1798	167	58
Caſper Reel, ditto of Pine ditto, for 1798	90	
John Robinſon, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1798	138	60
James Eaton, ditto, of 2d Moon ditto, for 1798	154	11
William Whiteman, ditto, of St Clair ditto, for 1798	236	80
Robert M[illegible]e, ditto, of Pittſburgh, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	249	70
Price M'Geehan, ditto, of Beaver Townſhip for 1798	62	65
George Shields, ditto, of Elizabeth ditto, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	47	58
Emily Maſe, ditto, of Verſailles ditto, for 1798	87	
Iſſe Hunt, ditto, of Sewickly ditto, for 1798	96	
George Williams, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1798	131	49
James M'Claran, ditto, of Irwin ditto, for 1798	69	40
James Buchanan, ditto, of Buffaloe ditto, for 1798	24	50
Robert Fitzrandolph, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1798	135	33
John Semple, Collector of Pitt Townſhip, for 1799	355	50
James Kiddoo, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1799	403	11
William Rankin, ditto of Elizabeth ditto, for 1799	375	80
William Thompſon, ditto, of St. Clair ditto, for 1799	521	58
William Cecil, ditto of Pittſburgh, for 1799	300	
Andrew Poe, ditto, of 2d Moon Townſhip, for 1799	147	30
Samuel M'Bride, ditto, of North Beaver, for 1799	43	30
John Short, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1799	300	
William Shaw, ditto, of Verſailles ditto, for 1799	109	
John Hunter, ditto, of Plumb ditto, for 1799	100	
John Kerr, ditto, of 1st Moon ditto, for 1799	310	50
James Glover, ditto of Pine ditto, for 1799	195	22
Ezekiel Jones, ditto, of Sewickly ditto, for 1799	43	75
Robert Johnſton, ditto of South Beaver ditto, for 1799	65	40
Benjamin Ruffel, ditto, of Erie ditto, for 1799	60	
Henry Elfin, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1799	83	33
Samuel Jolly, of Slipperyrock, ditto, for 1799	54	36
William Moor, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1799	56	43
Alexander Bean, ditto, of Irwin ditto, for 1799	29	83
James M'Farlane, woodranger	11	8
James Semple, late ſheriff—Money paid by the county for transporting a priſoner to Philadelphia, refunded	160	
Received Taxes on unſeated lands	795	56
Forfeiture on the ſales of land	270	
Balance due the Treaſurer the 31ſt December, 1799	179	63
	7924	79

	D.	C.
Balance due the Treaſurer 1ſt of January 1799		
Paid William Thorn for making a writing deſk for the Commiſſioner's office		
Paid for 203 buſhels coals for ditto		
Paid Joſeph Becket, eſquire, his fees and coſts holding an inqueſt		
Paid Benjamin Kircandul tax that had been twice paid		
Paid William Thorn for making a coffin for an old diſcharged ſoldier		
Paid Samuel Jones, eſquire, Regiſter fees, for printing & ſetting up advertiſements		
Paid John Scull for advertiſing unſeated lands and printing blank warrants		
Paid attendance of a boy at the Commiſſioner's office, for making fires, &c.		
Paid Hans Morriſon, Coroner, his fees for holding an inqueſt		
Paid John Reed by direction of the judges of the court, for uſe of his houſe for the court and for fuel		
Paid John Scull for printing inſtructions to Conſtables holding elections		
Paid Benjamin Stokely, deputy ſurveyor for a certified liſt of ſurveys made on warrants		
Paid Henry M'Caſlin for repairing office chimnies		
Paid John Wilkins, eſquire, two year's ſalary, as Treaſurer		
Paid Wm. Cunningham, order of Truſtees on account of ſtone cutting for court houſe		
Paid George Robinſon, order of Truſtees, on account of carpenter work, court houſe		
Paid John Hamſher order of Truſtees, copper work for court houſe		
Paid Abner and Jeſſe Barker order of Truſtees, for materials for court houſe		
Paid John Wilkins, ſenior for oil for court houſe, order of the Truſtees		
Paid Denny and Beelen for nails for court houſe, order of the Truſtees		
Paid I. D. Williams for painting the court houſe, order of the Truſtees		
Paid William Dunning for ſmith work for the court houſe, order of the Truſtees		
Paid William Davis for chairs for the court houſe		
Paid William Dunning for two ſtoves for the court houſe		
Paid George Robinſon on account of work done the court houſe, order of Truſtees		
Paid John Irwin for green baize and making a large curtain for court houſe window		
Paid for window glaſs for the Commiſſioner's office		
Paid Andrew Robinſon, late jail keeper his bill of fees and allowance for priſoners from the 10th of December 1797 until the 21ſt of November 1798		
Paid George Robinſon extra work done on the jail, order of the Truſtees		
Paid ditto for building a coal houſe for jail and finding materials		
Paid ditto extra work on the jail, order of Truſtees		
Paid ditto balance due on his contract for building carpenter work of jail, order of Tr.		
Paid Samuel M'Cord for 947 buſhels of coal for the uſe of the jail		
Paid for 13 & 3-4 cords of wood for the uſe of the jail		
Paid Henry M'Caſlin for repairing a breach in the jail		
Paid Samuel M'Cord, jailor his fees and allowance for priſoners		
Paid ditto ditto		
Paid E. Jones, ſheriff his bill of clothing, &c. furniſhed poor priſoners		
Paid James Briſon, eſquire, prothonotary, his bill, attorney and bench fees, ſheriff's coſts &c. &c. on ignoramus bills and criminals, for 1798		
Ditto ditto for 1799		
Paid a few aſſeſſors, for the year 1798 not before ſettled		
Paid aſſeſſors for the year 1799		
Paid for wolf ſcalps,		
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election		
Paid collectors ſome for 1797—1798—and 1799 their fees		
Allowed ditto for unſeated lands		
Allowed ditto—loſt tax, returned on oath		
Paid for ſtationary for the Commiſſioner's office		
Paid Joſiah Tannehill, clerk to the Commiſſioners for twenty-three days in '98		
Paid William Wuſthoff extra clerk in the year 1798		
Paid Samuel Jones, clerk in the year 1797		
Ditto ditto in the year 1798		
Paid Joſiah Tannehill, clerk to the Commiſſioners, in the year 1799		
Paid Nathaniel Iriſh, junior, clerk, for 61 days in the year 1799		
Paid William Wuſthoff, extra clerk, in the year 1799		
Paid John Wilkin's, eſquire, clerk hire, copying books of unſeated lands in his office		
Paid John Barkly, clerk to the Commiſſioners twenty two days in December 1799		
Paid William Dunning, Commiſſioner, for thirty ſeven days ſervice in the year 1798		
Paid E. Denny, Commiſſioner, for 37 days ſervice in the year 1798		
Paid William Dunning, Commiſſioner, for 121 days ſervice in 1799		
Paid Nathaniel Iriſh, Commiſſioner, for 154 days ſervice in the year 1799		
Paid E. Denny, Commiſſioner, for 101 days ſervice in the year 1799		

AMOUNT of TAX laid on the ſeveral Townſhips, for the Year 1799, to wit:

	D.	C
Pittſburgh	649	44
Pitt Townſhip	477	47
Plumb	282	15
Verſailles	231	69
Elizabeth	415	22
Mifflin	451	30
St. Clair	692	83
Fayette	461	15
1ſt diſtrict of Moon	434	78
2d diſtrict of Moon	147	30
Beaver—North and South	261	48
Sewickly	204	86
Pine and Reſerve Tracts	287	87
Deer	174	93
Buffaloe, including Slippery Rock	498	
Eaſt and Weſt Irwin	354	7
Eaſt and Weſt Mead	446	62
Eaſt and Weſt Erie	343	76
	6814	92
Amount of Tax upon unſeated, depreciation and donation lands for 1799	372	29

AMOUNT paid the TREASURER by Collectors fo Year 1799, to wit:

By John Semple, collector of Pitt Townſhip		
James Kiddoo ditto of Mifflin ditto		
William Rankin ditto of Elizabeth ditto		
William Thompſon ditto of St. Clair ditto		
William Cecil ditto of Pittſburgh ditto		
Andrew Poe ditto of 2d Moon ditto		
Samuel M'Bride ditto of North Beaver ditto		
John Short ditto of Fayette ditto		
William Shaw, ditto of Verſailles ditto		
John Hunter ditto of Plumb ditto		
John Kerr, ditto of 1ſt Moon ditto		
James Glover ditto of Pine ditto		
Ezekiel Jones ditto of Sewickly ditto		
Robert Johnſton ditto of South Beaver ditto		
Benjamin Ruſſel, ditto of Erie ditto		
Henry Elfin ditto of Mead ditto		
Samuel Jolly ditto of Slippery Rock ditto		
William Moor ditto of Mead ditto		
Alexander Bean ditto of Irwin ditto		
Balance due by collectors for the year 1799		
Amount of Tax received for the year 1799 upon depreciation and donation lands		
Balance due upon ſaid lands for 1799		

The Collectors for 1797 *and* 1798, *who have not yet ſettled with the* Treaſurer, *are informed, that after March Court next, no further indulgence can be given.*

E. DENNY,
W. DUNNING,
J. ROBINSON, } Commiſſioners

January the 1ſt, 1800.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
By the Lateſt Arrivals.

LONDON, November 27.

AN expedition to the coaſt of France, is now very generally ſpoken of, the object of hich is to be; to land an army in the neighbourood of Breſt, for the purpoſe of attacking the tteries which protect that port, while a ſquadn of our ſhips enter the harbour and deſtroy the ombined Fleets by a COUP DE MAIN.—— ch was the report of yeſterday which we ſhould have ventured to repeat, were it not that the de circulation it obtained, is even of the ſlightveil of ſecrecy.

November 28.

Government received advices yeſterday from coaſt of Britanny of the whole of the troops ving been marched from Breſt and its neighrhood to act againſt the Chouans, who have ely conſiderably increaſed in number, and who ording to private letters, proceeded laſt week inſt Quimper, and liberated a number of Royls, priſoners from that place. We alſo underd that the Republican Army in that quarter much divided on the ſubject of the late Revoon, and that a formidable ſpirit of diſaffecti has begun to manifeſt itſelf againſt the new er of things. The combined fleets in the our of Breſt are in a ſtate of complete inacty, and the batteries on ſhore are entirely ned with the ſailors from the fleet.

The number of ſoldiers employed by the belliat powers, from March to Auguſt laſt, in Ita Switzerland and Germany, is eſtimated at ,000 men, 116,000 of whom are ſaid to have killed.

LONDON, November 30.

On the Late REVOLUTION in France.

r from Lauſſat, Deputy to the Legiſlative dy, from the Department of the Baſſes-Pyrenees, to his Conſtituents, in defence of the Revolution of the 10th of November.

My fellow citizens, a great Revolution as taken place—I did not participate in the g it about; but I have embraced it with hole ſoul, and have ſeconded it at my own and danger—I owe you a ſuccinct account motives. The Republic was every where to ruin, both abroad and at home, in the nment and in the adminiſtration. I perceivt it was in every reſpect deficient in harmod connection, and that its diſſolution was proaching. Having arrived at the legiſlady, with the deſign of religiouſly defend deſpot of the Conſtitution, and of endeag to make it ſupport itſelf by its own ener and correct thoſe errors which had crept into as ſoon ſenſible of the vanity of my exons. The Councils were hurried away by de motion, it was neceſſary to ſtop and their direction. I have not to reproach for adopting for a moment the advice they d, and the expedients they employed.— th Fructidor annihilated the Legiſlative from the 18th Fructidor, ſprang the 22d , which annihilated the ſovereignty of the ; and from the 11th Fructidor, the 22nd , proceeded the 30th Prairial, which in annihilated the Executive power.—— e then remain a Republican Conſtitu Diſtance and diſcord every where pre the liſts were perpetually open where the s, the intriguing, the ſecreted lapidators, plunderers, diſputed for the ſpoils of ens and the country. Liſts where the raved and audacious in guilt the combi, the more certain they are of ſucceſs & . In what retreat was there any hope al, civil, or even domeſtic liberty?— ability had we? Was it in the govern Was it in the laws? Was it in our in ? Was it even in property?

ne of one that was not the oppreſſor, the oppreſſed; tell me where it was ſhed party did not conſpire againſt their or where a revolution was not perpparing, forming or accompliſhing:— s danger ſurrounded and preſſed upon us. ſame time, civil war pervaded the weſt, our Armies triumphed, as it were by d duty, they ſuffered hunger and naall the ſources were diverted, and for ort deſtroyed; we had not even whereay, raiſe, or equip our battalions. The h our victories had ſuſpended were gainſ rapidly, and were beginning to prey heart. What could we oppoſe? we days, decades and months in puerile d ſhameful ſtruggles of party. The acgovernment was paraly ſed, and impi were ſecretly formed and openly exut the country ſhould become the vicmiſfortunes. But why ſhould I ſpeak his deplorable ſituation? Where is the fferent or ſtupid as not to have beheld his ſituation could not laſt. Of this one was ſenſible. Men long-bred aes and factions, aſpired to ſave us; Whatever they might have pretended citizens, and whatever might have been ral intentions, the day on which they had five minutes ſway, would from and the nature of things, have been of a new convention. The conven ed the republic; dazzled as it was by ette, its Amar, its Carrier, and its tribunals, and its thouſands and thouſolutionary committees; its popular its arreſtations, and guillotines; its perſecutions, crimes and horrors— glory to the Convention, which declared the Republic and preſerved France. But now with the leaſt reflection, it is impoſſible not to know that a convention, after having produced the ſame or greater calamities, would drain the blood of the Republic, and deliver exhauſted France the prey of Kings. It is neceſſary my fellow citizens, to chuſe between a convention, which would be neceſſarily followed by theſe conſequences, and what we have done upon the beſt founded hopes of a conſtitution eſſentially republican, and eſſentially permanent. My hopes of its advantages are moſt flattering. The hatred of tyranny, which for ten years has ſpread its roots into the boſom of the French nation; the lights with which civilation and ſcience have illuminated the whole world; the principles, the virtue, the glory, and the examples of thoſe men, whom circumſtances have forced us to arm with an immenſe power; the republicaniſm, the mortality and the devotion of thoſe whom the national repreſentation have aſſociated in this grand enterprize; and finally, the eternal deſtinies of human liberty, all convince me my expectations are well founded. If my confidence is ſoon juſtified, the bleſſings and happineſs of republican France will abſolve me in your eyes for the part I have taken. If on the contrary, events ſhould deceive my intentions and my efforts, I tranſmit to you before-hand, my fellow citizens, my act of accuſation, and the decree of my diſgrace & death."

December 1.

Letters from on board one of our frigates which looked into Breſt on the 18th, ſtate, that the yards and topmaſts of the Spaniſh, and moſt other of the ſhips there, are ſtruck, and the whole bear the appearance of inactivity. All the troops had marched from Breſt againſt the Chouans, and the town was garriſoned with ſailors from the ſhips.

PARIS.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

From the Moniteur of the 19th Brumaire, (November 10.)

IT appears that on the preceding day the repreſentative Carnot moved the Council of Ancients, in the name of a committee, to adopt the following decree:—

"The council of Ancients, in virtue of the 102 and 103d articles of the conſtitution, decrees as follows:—

"1. The legiſlative body ſhall be tranſferred to the commune of St. Cloud, where the two councils will hold their ſittings in the two wings of the palace.

"2. They ſhall repair thither at noon of to morrow, the 19th Brumaire (10th November) Any continuation of their functions or deliberations elſewhere, and before that time, is prohibited.

"3. General Buonaparte is engaged with the execution of the preſent decree. He ſhall take every meaſure neceſſary for the ſafety of the national repreſentation.

"The general commanding the 17th military diviſion, the guard of the legiſlative body, the ſtationary national guards, the troops of the line, who may be without the commune of Paris, the conſtitutional diſtrict, and the whole extent of the ſtation of the 17th diviſion, are put directly under his orders, and commanded to acknowledge him in that capacity. All the citizens ſhall aſſiſt him with all their ability, when called upon to do ſo.

"4. General Buonaparte ſhall be called into the midſt of the council, to receive a copy of the preſent decree and to take an oath. He ſhall conſult with the committees of inſpection of the two councils.

"5. The preſent decree ſhall be forthwith communicated by meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, and the Executive Directory; it ſhall be printed, poſted up, and tranſmitted to all the communes of the republic by extraordinary couriers."

The Council of Ancients alſo decreed the following addreſs to the French republic:—

THE COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS
to the French Nation

"Frenchmen, the Council of Ancients exerciſes the right delegated to it by the 102d article of the Conſtitution, of changing the reſidence of the legiſlative body.

"It exerciſes this right in order to ſuppreſs the factions which aim at ſubjugating the National Repreſentation, and in order to reſtore internal peace.

"It exerciſes this right, in order alſo to reſtore that external peace which humanity and our lengthened ſacrifices demand.

"The common ſafety, and common poſterity are the objects of this conſtitutional meaſure. They ſhall be accompliſhed.

"And do you, inhabitants of Paris, remain tranquil; the preſence of the Legiſlative Body will ſoon be reſtored to you.

"Frenchmen, the reſults of this day will ſoon ſhew whether the legiſlatures be worthy and capable of your happineſs. Live the people by whoſe and in whom exiſts the Republic.

The decree and Proclamation were both adopted.

General Buonaparte appeared at the Bar; accompanied by generals Berthier, Lefebvre, Moreau, Macdonald, &c.

General Buonaparte addreſſed the Council to the following effect:——

Citizen Repreſentatives!

"The Republic was periſhing. You knew this, and your Decree ſaved it. Miſery to thoſe who would trouble and diſturb it. Aided by Generals Berthier, Lefebvre, and all my brothers in arms, I ſhall arreſt them.

"Seek not, in the paſt, examples which may retard your progreſs! Nothing in hiſtory reſembles the cloſe of the Eighteenth Century! Nothing in the termination of that century reſembles the preſent moment.

"Your wiſdom has paſſed this Decree, our arms ſhall execute it.

"We will have a Republic, founded on TRUE LIBERTY, and National Repreſentation. We ſhall have it—I ſwear it in my name, and in that of my brave companions in arms."

Lively applauſes proceed from the Tribunes. The Preſident called them to order.——The Council remained tranquil.

The preſident ſtated that the order of the day for to-morrow at noon was a report of Lebrun on the finances.

The ſitting broke up amidſt cries of Vive la Republic! Vive la Conſtitution.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED

The Council of 500 met on the 19th Brumaire October 10, at St. Cloud, agreeably to the above decree. The minutes of the preceding ſitting being read, Gaudin moved.

1. That a committee of ſeven members be appointed to make a report on the ſituation of the republic, and the meaſures of public ſafety which it would be proper to adopt.

2. That a committee will make its report in one ſitting.

3. That all propoſitions be referred to it.

4. That every determination and deliberation be ſuſpended until the report of the committee be made.

A very warm and ſtormy debate enſued, in which ſeveral members called out, No dictator—no dictatorſhip!

The queſtion was loſt ſight of, and the debate turned upon a propoſition made by ſeveral members, of ſending a meſſage to the Council of Ancients, to demand information on the extraordinary decree under which the council was aſſembled.

[In the midſt of the debate a letter was received from the Director Barras, giving in his reſignation, and expreſſing a wiſh to return again to the rank of a ſimple citizen.]

Some members propoſed to proceed to the election of a new director in his ſtead—others oppoſed that proceeding.

In the mean time General Buonaparte entered, followed by four grenadiers of the Legiſlative Guard, and ſome officers; the greateſt confuſion enſued.

A great number of members ſurrounded Buonaparte, held him by the collar, and endeavoured to puſh him back.

Buonaparte was reſcued by the officers and grenadiers.

Lucien Buonaparte left the Preſident's chair, the greateſt confuſion enſued. Some members called out that Buonaparte wanted to make himſelf a king—others, that he had tarniſhed all his glory.

A party of the Grenadiers of the Legiſlative Body advanced into the body of the Council, & carried out Lucien Buonaparte. This they ſtated they did by the General's orders. The armed force afterwards diſmiſſed both the Repreſentatives and the Spectators from the Hall of the Council.

In the ſitting of the 19th Brumaire, the Council of Five Hundred, paſſed a decree of urgency in ſixteen articles. The firſt aboliſhes the Directorial power, and expels from the National Repreſentation 62 members, among whom are the diſtinguiſhed Jacobins, General Jourdan, Bertrand de Calvados, Briot, Boulay, Patty, and Stevenotte.

The ſecond proviſionally appoints an Executive Conſular Committee, conſiſting of Buonaparte and the ex directors Sieyes and Roger Ducos, the third inveſts theſe three with the plenitude of Directorial authority.

By the fifth the Legiſlative Body is adjourned over to the 1ſt Ventoſe next. [February 20.]

By the 8th and 9th, it is ordered that a committee of 21 members ſhall be formed from each council, to co-operate with the conſuls.

By the 15th the councils may be extraordinarily convoked, for the ratification of peace, or in the caſe of public danger.

Buonaparte was wounded in the face during the diſturbance which took place upon his entering the Council of Five Hundred. One of the Grenadiers ſaved him from the thruſt of a poignard.

From the Redacteur of the 19th Brumaire, November 10.

The moſt perfect calm prevails in Paris. The following proclamation of General Buonaparte has been every where poſted up.

Buonaparte, General in Chief, to his fellow Soldiers, 18th Brumaire, November 9.

"Soldiers,

"The extraordinary decree of the Council of Ancients is conformable to the 102d article of the conſtitutional act. It places in me the command of the city and the army.

"I have accepted the appointment, to ſecond the meaſures which the Council is about to make, and which are full in favor of the people.

"The Republic has been badly governed theſe two years. You have hoped that my return would put an end to ſo many evils. You celebrated it with an union which impoſes the duties I fulfil. You will fulfil yours, confidence I have always beheld in you.

BUONAPART

(A true copy)

BERTHIE

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

Sitting of November 10.

A letter was received from the ſecretary general of the Directory to the following effect:

Citizens Repreſentatives,

"I have not been able to receive the meſſen ger of ſtate diſpatched by the Council of Elders the Executive Directory. Four of the members have ſent in their reſignation—the fifth is in cuſtody, by the order of general Buonaparte. There no longer exiſts a Directory.

"Health and reſpect.

(Signed) "Lagarde."

The council decreed that this letter ſhould be ſent to the council of Five Hundred.

After the interval of about a quarter of an hour tumultuous movement was manifeſted in the council. The arrival of general Buonaparte was announced. He requeſted permiſſion to ſpeak having important information to communicate.

There was inſtantly a profound ſilence.

Buonaparte—"Repreſentatives of the people —You are not in a common criſis; you tread upon a volcano to deſtroy you. Yeſterday Paris was in a moſt profound tranquillity. I have united all my brethern in arms in the execution of the meaſures which you have adopted.

"I have given proofs of my devotion to the republic, and the country has not had a more zealous defender than I have proved myſelf.—This day, however, I am ſurrounded with calumny, and covered with reproach and diſguſt.

I heard circulated around me the words Cromwell, military government, &c. Had I wiſhed to eſtabliſh a military government, I ſhould long ſince have attempted that enterprize. Since I returned to Paris, I have been ſolicited by ſome factions to ſeize upon the authority of the ſtate. I declare even that propoſitions have been made to me by Barras and Moulin, to overthrow the Government, and to aſſume the direction of affairs. I reſiſted theſe inſinuations becauſe I was of no party, of no coterie—I communicated theſe projects to ſeveral repreſentatives. I united my ſentiments to thoſe of the council of elders, and here only accepted the command entruſted to me with the view of reſigning it after having triumphed over the enemies of the Republic.—Think not then that you ſee in me a vile intriguer.—I know no great coterie but the French people.

"But I declare the repreſentatives of the people muſt not be divided; on the contrary, unite your wiſdom, and whatever your firmneſs ſhall decide, I ſhall ſee faithfully executed. I ſhall be but an arm devoted to the ſafety of the republic, the ſafety of liberty and equality."

Inglet—"And the conſtitution."

Buonaparte.—"The conſtitution! Is not my guarantee for the French people? You have violated it on the 22d Floreal; you have violated it on the 30th Prairial—It is nothing but an empty ſound, which ſerves the purpoſe of every faction.

"All the rights of the people have been violated. It is time you ſhould defend them againſt every attack. Conſider what ought to be done for the protection of liberty. If you do not ſave it, you and your children will be diſgraced in the eyes of poſterity—you are accountable for its ſafety. Act——and if the execution of your decrees be oppoſed, I ſhall appeal to my brave companions in arms, and to my fortune.

THE CONSULS TO THE FRENCH.

November 12.

The conſtitution of the third year has periſhed. It knew neither how to protect your rights nor ſupport itſelf. Multiplied attacks deprived it for ever of the reſpect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions have divided the republic between them. France at laſt approached to the laſt term of a general diſorganization.

The patriots have made themſelves heard.—Every thing that could have injured you has been removed. Every thing that could ſerve you, every thing that remained pure in the repreſentation of the people, is united under the banners of liberty.

Frenchmen! The Republic thus re-eſtabliſhed and replaced in Europe in the rank which ſhe never ſhould have loſt will proceed to realize all the hopes of citizens, and will accompliſh its glorious deſtinies.

Take with us, the oath which we have made, "*to be faithful to the Republic, one and indiviſible, "founded upon liberty, equality, and the repreſentative ſyſtem.*"

By the Conſuls of the Republic,

ROGER DUCOS.
BUONAPARTE.
SIEYES.

(A true copy)

HUGUES-BERNARD MARAT,
Secretary-General.

November 13.

The law which regulates the proviſional form of the new government, was proclaimed laſt night in Paris, with much ſolemnity. Although every thing continues in appearance calm—the conſpirators of the Council of Five Hundred do not conſider themſelves as yet defeated. They hold meetings. They are preparing a pretended proteſtation; but perhaps they rely more upon ſome aſſaſſination than their other manœuvres. But the Police is informed of their meetings, and watches them narrowly. The grenadier, who ſaved Buonaparte's life dined with him yeſterday. The wife of the Conſul made him a preſent of a diamond worth 2000 crowns.

It is ſaid, that Barras has been arreſted and ſent to the Temple. Several more arreſts have taken place. Daubermenſal and Couſſant have eſcaped. A Marſellois ſaid yeſterday at a meeting at Daubermenſal's, "We only want three daggers to put an end to all this."

Buonaparte, yeſterday morning reviewed the troops and received the oaths of the veteran ſoldiers in the garden of Luxembourg.

PARIS, November 16

The conſulate called to the ſittings of yeſterday, Talleyrand, Volney and Roederer. Buonaparte thanked them, in the name of the conſulate, for their devotion and important ſervices. He added, it was the intention of Government to employ their talents ſoon, and to name them to a Conſulative Commiſſioner, or ſort of Council of State.

November 21.

The Conſul for the day does not leave the Conſular palace during the day. Every morning the commandant of Paris and the miniſter, receive a letter from the Secretaries of the conſulate, informing them of the name of the perſon to whom they are to addreſs themſelves in the courſe of the day.

Letters from Bourdeaux, Lyons, Nantz and ſeveral other ſtate, that the news of the new revo. [illegible] was received there with general applauſe and the joyful acclamations of Vive la Republique!

Letters from Straſburg of the 15th inſtant, inform us alſo. that the march of the troops towards the Rhine, is puſhed forward with the greateſt activity. The greater part of the army is arrived on the borders of that River.—Chabran's diviſion is at Bale, and has been conſiderably reinforced. The diviſions of Meſnard, Lorge and Guzan, occupy the Rhine from the Turkheim to the Lake of Conſtance. Soult's diviſion is poſted in the Rhinethal: thoſe of Murat and Loiſon ſtill continue to make a progreſs in the Grizon country, and advance towards the Vorarberg. Turreau's diviſion covers the Valais. The fine diviſion commanded by Gen. Humbert, compoſed in a great meaſure of Grenadiers from all the demi brigades, and about 10,000 ſtrong, has juſt quitted the environs of Zurich, in order to approach the Rhine, and thus it is ſaid, to make their way into the Frickthal. A general attack ſeems to be meditated by our troops.

Buonaparte is ſaid to have a new ſcheme of a Conſtitution, which he is about to propoſe. that he had hinted many of his ideas upon this ſubject, when the Conſtitution of the 3d year was under conſideration, but that he conceived that the public mind was not then ſufficiently ripe and prepared for the complete developement of his ſyſtem of ſocial order. It is ſuppoſed that he will avail himſelf of the preſent auſpicious moment to preſent the French nation with a conſtitution well calculated to ſecure its confidence and promote its welfare.

The following Anecdote is mentioned, as having contributed to Buonaparte's return.

An Engliſhman who quitted Europe a ſhort time after the 30th Prairial, to ſerve in the army of Sir Sidney Smith, was ſent by the latter with a flag of truce to Buonaparte. Berthier received him, and having anſwered his meſſage, the converſation turned upon the events of Europe. "It is but a ſhort time," ſaid the officer, "ſince I quitted England, and perhaps I can give you news of France which has not yet reached you." He then related that Italy was reconquered by the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies; that Switzerland had been alſo conquered by prince Charles, and he told him likewiſe of the famous 30th Prairial. Berthier knew nothing of all this; he was ſtruck by the recital of what he had heard, and preſented the envoy to the general in chief; and from that day his departure from Egypt was reſolved on.

DUBLIN, November 14.

The moſt melancholy accounts of the harveſt arrive from all parts of the country; in many places the oats and other late corn remain on the ground, not worth the reaping.

We learn, that ſuch meaſures have been taken by government to procure a ſupply of bread corn from the Baltic and America, where the harveſts have been abundant, as will remove every danger of ſcarcity in this eſſential article.

It is a moſt ſeaſonable relief to the poor of this country, that amidſt an almoſt actual ſcarcity, of every other neceſſary of life, the fiſheries are this year more abundant than they have been within the memory of man. The herring boats on the Wicklow coaſt, have conſtantly during the laſt week returned from twelve to twenty tuns of herrings every night, an abundance hardly to be conceived by thoſe who have not witneſſed the ſucceſs. The Arklow boats on Monday night brought in nearly a million of herrings.

CORK, November 14.

On account of a vague, but to all appearance unfounded rumour, that the Britiſh parliament was ſoon to meet, for the purpoſe, ſome ſay, of ſanctioning ſome new Continental attack—others of fulfilling an agreement by which government were to pay two millions to the Dutch for their fleet—or perhaps on account of a demand, ſaid to have been made on the bank, for the renewal of its preſent charter, which, however, does not expire till 1812. The funds have experienced a mall depreſſion—The Conſols, on Saturday, varying fr. 60 2 8th to 59 3 8ths, they reduced from 59 1 4th to 58 7 8ths, and omnium from 5 1 2 to 4 1 4th—bank ſtock in particular has fallen from 158 to 150. The 5 per cent Iriſh government debentures were, on Tueſday laſt at 86 3 8ths, and the 5 1 2 per cents at 69 1-2, bank ſtock 127.

By an order from government the troops in the ſeveral garriſons of this kingdom are in future to diſcontinue the uſe of hair powder, in conſequence of the failure of the harveſt—a precaution which we wiſh were not confined to the military only, but that hair powder might at leaſt for the preſent be altogether relinquiſhed as an article of dreſs.

Mr. Tandy is not in that deplorable ſituation that many of his friends think him, for at the worſt he will only ſuffer in the DIVISION of his eſtate, by loſing his NAPIER.

By a letter which we have received from unqualified authority to Dublin, we are aſſured—that from the plan of the union being abandoned as the report lately circulated would give reaſon to ſuppoſe that all the preliminary arrangements had been made by the miniſtry, for ſubmitting this great queſtion to parliamentary diſcuſſion on the meeting of the legislature.

WATERFORD, November 16.

Yeſterday Counſellor Moore, two Roman Catholic clergymen, of the names of Garmon and Monnelley, a friar named Killeen, Valentine Jordan, a reſpectable farmer, all of the vicinity of Caſtlebar, and—— Fargus, an inkeeper, from Weſtport, were brought in here, together with eight others, by a party of Hompeſch's cavalry. Thoſe whoſe names are above mentioned were permitted to lodge at the Royal Oak tavern, with guards placed over the rooms they were in.—They have entered into recognizances to tranſport themſelves from his majeſty's dominions, which meaſure they preferred to riſking a trial. Counſellor Moore is ſo much emaciated from illneſs, that his attendants were obliged to carry him from his carriage to the tavern.

Saturday the priſoners who were brought in here the day before from Caſtlebar, with the exception of Counſellor Moore, were ſent to New-Geneva. Mr. Moore ſtill remains a priſoner at the Royal Oak tavern, in a very weak ſtate of health.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

French piracy and Murder.

We have obtained from Captain Chammings, of the ſchooner fair American, which arrived here yeſterday, the following particulars relative to a ſcene of *murder and piracy*, which is believed to have been perpetrated on board the ſaid ſchooner, by the crew of the French privateer Victor:

The ſchooner Fair American ſailed from St. Thomas's on the 19th November laſt, bound to Philadelphia, under the command of captain Davis—The 6th day after her ſailing, ſhe returned to St Thomas's by the name of the Nancy, commanded by one Quatin, (conſigned from Porto Rico to a Mr. Cattel of St. Thomas's,) and under French colours—Her name was eraſed from her ſtern, and every mean eſſayed, ſo to diſfigure her as not to have her recognized; a ſet of falſe papers had alſo been obtained—but all theſe appearances, were not ſufficient to lay the ſuſpicious of thoſe concerned. The evidence of her being the Fair American was ſo full and poſitive, that upon application by Mr. Donavan (agent for the owners, who are merchants in Philadelphia) to the government at St. Thomas's, ſhe was given up.

It appears that this ſchooner was captured by the French privateer, immediately after ſhe left port.—and that the privateer was ſoon after captured by the Southamton Britiſh frigate; from the captain of which, was obtained the log book of the Fair American—but no intelligence of captain Davis, or any of his crew—The appearance of the cabin of the ſchooner on her return to St. Thomas's, of itſelf, was ſufficient to excite alarming ſuſpicions: through great pains had been taken to ſcour the *blood-ſtained* cabin, the traces of human gore, were very perceivable on the births and floor, but what appears to fix the maſſacre of the unfortunate crew of this veſſel, is the large inciſions on the births of the cabin from cutlaſſes, which are now to be ſeen, accompanied with the ſtreaming marks of blood.

Philadelphia, January 30.

Citizen Barreau, who commanded L'Inſurgent Frigate, captured in the Weſt Indies by the American Frigate Conſtellation, has been tried at L'Orient, by a Court Martial, and after an inveſtigation of nine days, acquitted.

The brig Malabar, Smith, from Liſbon, has arrived at Annapolis. She ſailed, we are informed about the 20th November.

Captain Smith informs that the Governor of Curracoa ſtill countenances the French cruizers out of his port, that Capt. M'Neill of the Portſmouth entertained on board his ſhip, the Governor, and the Captain of a Spaniſh frigate dying there; that Captain M. aſſured them that no veſſel ſhould enter the port, but ſuch as he would overhaul; and that in caſe the fort ſhould attempt to protect prizes, he would pour a broadſide on the town; the Governor aſſented to capt. M'Neill's intentions.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY *virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 5th of March next, the following deſcribed property, viz.*

One meſſuage & lot of ground ſituate in the borough of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's general plan of ſaid town, No. 174, containing in front 35 feet, on Water ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, with the appurtenances.

One other meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate in the borough aforeſaid, and marked in the general plan, No 222, containing in front 60 feet, on Front ſtreet, and 160 feet back to Second ſtreet.

One Iſland in the Allegheny river, about two miles above Pittſburgh, containing 33 and 3 4th acres and 37 perches, with the appurtenance.

One tract of land, ſituate in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Morris Eberly and —— Creigh, containing 303 acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.

The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Wilſon, deceaſed, at the ſuit of Meeker and Cochran, and to be ſold by me.

Ephraim Jones, ſheriff.

Pittſburgh, Feb'y 14th.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

LONDON, December 3.

A veſſel in three days from L'Orient informs that the city is much alarmed from the increaſe of Chouaons in that neighbourhood (reported 60 000 ſtrong) though the Republicans have gained ſome advantages. Rear Admiral Story, learning that the Dutch government intended to arreſt him has come to England as a priſoner of war.—— Freſh troops are ordered to the Weſt-Indies.

Twelve thouſand troops of the line, it is ſaid are to go to Ireland.

December 6.

Lord Nelſon has determined on a vigorous attack on Malta. Several thouſand Britiſh troops at Muſſena and Minorca will be employed.

December 9.

Earl St. Vincents is to command the Channel fleet.—Admiral Gardner is ſaid to be cruiſing off Breſt.

A letter from Sir S. Smith, dated coaſt of Caramania, September 20, ſtates his arrival there for wood and water.

It is ſaid important diſcoveries have been made to Government, whereby ſeveral perſons who have hitherto eſcaped ſuſpicion have been implicated.

NORFOLK, January 18.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Maria, captain Livingſton, 23 days from Kingſton, Jamaica. The day before capt. L. ſailed martial law was proclaimed through the Iſland, in conſequence of the apprehenſion of ſome ſpies, from whom information was obtained of an attack being premediated. One man had been condemned to death as a ſpy. The Governor had ordered 400 French negroes off and ſhipping were chartered to carry them to Martinique and Trinidad. Priſoners of war on parade at Kingſton were ordered to be confined in Fort Auguſta, thoſe with families excepted, who were however to find good ſecurity for their peaceable conduct.

January 23

On Tueſday arrived, the armed ſhip Induſtry, captain Vickery, 60 days from Liſbon.

By captain V. we learn, that the La Mouche, privateer, of Bordeaux, eſteemed the faſteſt ſailer in the French ſervice, mounting twenty-two 9 and 12 pounders, has been captured by a Britiſh frigate and ſent into Liſbon.

Philadelphia, Febuary 1.

The United States' Frigate, on board of which are the Commiſſioners to France, was ſpoken to on the 25th November, all well, and within two days ſail of Cadiz.

Pittſburgh, February 15.

On Thurſday laſt the Senate of this State elected Samuel Mickle Fox, Kearney Wharton, and Charles Jolly, Eſqrs. Directors of the Bank of Penſylvania.

By an arrival from Cape Francois, we learn that the news of General Waſhington's death had reached that place, and excited univerſal grief. The veſſels in the harbour, both American and French, even ſeveral from France, had their colours diſplayed half maſt. The Americans fired ſixteen minute guns, each—and every perſon in the town both natives and foreigners, evinced their ſorrow, by wearing ſuitable badges of mourning. (N. Y. pap.)

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,
have received a freſh ſupply of
Merchandize,
Suitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſon; and have as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of
SUPERFINE and COMMON
BOLTING CLOTHS,
which are warranted good,
Freſh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle,
Caſtings, &c. &c.
which they offer for SALE, on *moderate terms*, for Caſh, or approved Country produce.

Thoſe indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of April next, *eſpecially debts of a longer ſtanding than ſix months*——Thoſe alſo who have open Accounts of that length, ſtanding, if not able by that time to diſcharge them, will be expected to cloſe them with their obligations.

From experience we have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who ſuffer by neglect will excuſe, as this being a ſufficient and timely notice.

Pittſburgh, 15th February, 1800. 1ſt M

Thoſe perſons who have any *accounts open with the ſubſcriber, are particularly requeſted to come forward and ſettle the ſame, as new arrangements with him will immediately take place.* WILLIAM GRAY.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1800.

N. B. The HOUSE he now lives in to be Rented and poſſeſſion given immediately.

At an adjourned Court of Common [illegible] Greensburgh, for the County of [illegible] the third day of February, one [illegible] hundred—William Jack, John [illegible] Barr, and John Irwin, Eſqrs. [illegible] ſame Court.

UPON the petition of Charle[illegible] ſolvent debtor, praying for the laws made for the relief of inſo[illegible] and ſubjoining a liſt of his credit[illegible] on oath, the Court appoint the ſe[illegible] in March next, for hearing the peti[illegible] creditors, and direct, that notice [illegible] cation be publiſhed in the Pittſbu[illegible] and Farmers Regiſter printed at [illegible] for two weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt [illegible] be at leaſt fifteen days previous [illegible] hearing.

By the Court,
For THOMAS HAMILTON
Robert Shield.

Public Caution
Whereas the ſubſcriber [illegible] dry notes to the amount of 200 [illegible] note being under 20 dollars) to a c[illegible] Davidſon in conſideration for a trac[illegible] of Land in Allegheny county, for [illegible] to procure me a ſufficient patent—paid moſt of the notes, and ſaid Da[illegible] giving them up, and cannot perform this is therefore to forwarn all perſ[illegible] ing an aſſignment as I am determin[illegible] them. The notes are all dated in J[illegible]
JOHN
February 5, 1800.

Some time in the n[illegible] June laſt, the ſubſcriber gave two [illegible] to John Locke, dated at Erie—one [illegible] for *One Hundred Dollars*, due the [illegible] ber 1799—the other is for *One Hundred Dollars*, due the firſt of October hereby warn all perſons not to ta[illegible] ment of ſaid Notes, as they were obtained, therefore I will not pay compelled by law.

DANIEL D[illegible]
February 15, 1800 co

Whereas I purchaſed 20[illegible] of Land, near Wolf creek, from [illegible] riſon, which he is bound by article[illegible] me free from all diſpute—and whe[illegible] three notes yet in his poſſeſſion for [illegible] each, and as well as I can recolle[illegible] payable the 14th May 1801, the ſeco[illegible] May 1802, the third the 14th May [illegible] the ſaid Harriſon has not aſcertaine[illegible] and others are claiming ſaid land, I th[illegible] caution all perſons from taking an aſſi[illegible] ſaid notes, as I am determined not t[illegible] until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER [illegible]
Verſailles Townſhip, Allegheny County, February 3, 1800.

H E M P.
A generous price given for ſound, cle[illegible] by JOHN IRWIN, corner of Third[illegible] ty Streets, at the Rope-Walk
Pittſburgh, February 8, 1800.

Take Notice.
BY virtue of an Order of Orphans [illegible] the county of Allegheny, will b[illegible] to public Sale, at the court houſe in th[illegible] of Pittſburgh, on *Tueſday the 4th day* next, one wooden meſſuage, and one Lot No. 290, in the aforeſaid Borough on the ſaid meſſuage now ſtands, bein[illegible] the *real* eſtate of Norris Morriſon, dec[illegible] which time and place attendance will [illegible] by *Martha Morriſon* and *James Kerwi*[illegible] tors.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISO[illegible]
Pittſburgh, 14th February, 1800

Six Cents Reward.
RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, [illegible] Borough of Pittſburgh, on Saturday laſt, an apprentice to the Hatter trade, nam[illegible] LIAM BROWN, about 20 years of ag[illegible] above reward will be paid on delivery of prentice to the ſubſcriber.*
February 6, 1800. JOSHUA [illegible]

William Chriſty
RETURNS *his ſincere thanks to [illegible] for the favours received, and has ju[illegible] ſerve to THOSE who yet remain IND[illegible] to him, that it is neceſſary THEY ſhould ſe[illegible] Accounts without any further delay, as a[illegible] led Accounts on the 20th of February next, be put in ſuit.*
Pittſburgh, 9th January, 1800.

TAKE NOTI[illegible]
WHEREAS William Larwill, o[illegible] of Pittſburgh, did, on the 20th November laſt, make an aſſignme[illegible] of perty unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jon[illegible] chants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he i[illegible] indebted. This is therefore to forwarn ſons againſt paying any debts due to Larwill to any other perſon than the ſu[illegible] reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly au[illegible] to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZ[illegible]
Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

Juſt arrived, and for S[illegible]
a quantity of excellent
FINE SALT
At James O'Har[illegible]
Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

BLANKS
Of any kind may be had at [illegible] Printing Office, on ſhort no[illegible]

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE, *January* 28—1800.

Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, with the Senate's answer to his address, preceived the following reply:

THE GOVERNOR's REPLY,

To the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

THE extraordinary nature of your first communication to me as an executive magistrate, the irreference that it contains to the address which it pretends to answer, and the distant period at which it is presented, are indications of premeditated insult, that affect me infinitely more on account of the apparent departure from the dignity of a legislative body, than on account of the injustice done to my political principles, or the outrage offered to my personal feelings. Regarding you, indeed, only in your representative character, I have thought it in some degree beneficial duty to suffer you to speak to me in terms, which as a private gentleman I would not have consented to hear; and which as private gentlemen individually responsible, I still hope you would not have condescended to employ.

Thus, an address, closing the solemn act of my introduction into office, with a declaration of solicitude to promote the happiness of our constituents, and to preserve an harmonious intercourse between the departments of the government, you have been pleased to convert into an opportunity to assume a censorship, which the constitution does not recognize; to exhibit accusations which my conduct has not deserved, and to indulge a spirit of animosity, which presents much to compassionate and deplore, but nothing to convince or to terrify.

As is obvious, I must repeat, gentlemen, that your proceedings on this occasion, are not founded on any legislative duty, and cannot I think produce any public advantage. As the Senate is a tribunal established to decide upon any charge of official misconduct, it would seem in such case to be peculiarly incumbent on that body to abstain from effusions of passion, from asperity of animadversion, from the bias of prejudication. Were therefore, if the transactions which you denounced, were of a criminal nature, you would eventually be the judges, ought not to become the accusers; and if they were not of criminal nature, it would be difficult to find the political, moral, or intellectual pretence that authorises you to arraign and condemn them.

But it is not on this ground alone, that your proceedings appear to be erroneous, you have also erred in the unqualified assertion that "a great number of respectable characters have been removed from office, against whom no other blame rests, than the exercise of their right as freemen, in opposition to my wishes."—Before so great an imputation was cast upon my conduct, you should surely possess (what you cannot have possessed) a perfect knowledge of the information and principles by which it is regulated. It is true that various changes in public officers have been made, and that others are contemplated—but was it not within the scope of candid construction, to assign a less odious cause for the measures I have pursued?

In a popular government, the principles of rotation in offices of honour and profit might fairly have been suggested. A conviction of the unfitness of an officer for his particular station, would be a reasonable ground for the exercise of executive discretion; and much as I venerate the military merit of the revolution, I may be allowed to remark that such merit does not necessarily imply a superior capacity for civil office.

The deportment of officers not in the exercise of the rights of freemen, but in the prostitution of official influence to party purposes—not in the maintenance of their own independence, but in the defamation of the Executive Magistrate, may also afford a proper cause of removal—for the confidence and cordiality which ought to subsist between the principal and subordinate officers of the state, being thus destroyed, the public interest alone would demand a separation. In short, gentlemen, let my appointments be judged by an impartial test, and I flatter myself, that I am rather entitled to the approbation with which the House of Representatives has honoured me in an answer to the same address, than to the denunciation of a small majority of the Senate. You would then perceive, that many of the commissions issued by my predecessor, have been renewed; that if any veteran of the American war has been displaced, after a long enjoyment of office, others of at least equal patriotism and talents, have been brought, from retirement into public service: that so far from acting on the impulse of an indiscriminate resentment, many of my most decisive and influential opponents have been reappointed and that without regard to any personal feeling, I have selected, and shall always deem it a duty to select, for public stations, men who are tried and faithful friends to the genuine principles of our republican institutions.

Having, now, gentlemen, endeavoured to evince the impropriety and injustice of the aspersions with which I have been assailed, permit me again to invite your co-operation in establishing the harmony of the government. To the honor of the state, to the interest of our constituents, and to our own happiness, it is *essential* that the spirit of political distrust and party feud should be effectually subdued. For a purpose so important and beneficent, an example may be justly expected, from those who are elevated to public stations: and I repeat that with the prosperity of the people as our sole object, with the constitution and laws as our constant guide, we may reasonably hope for success. For my part, be assured that notwithstanding every past unpleasant occurrence, I shall embrace every opportunity to manifest a profound respect for the Legislature and to reciprocate marks of confidence and esteem with the individuals who compose it.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, 28th January—1800

Strays.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Ohio opposite Pittsburgh, a mouse coloured MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, had on a small bell, and a brass buckle to the bell strap.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TIDD.

January 24, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the *subscriber living in Pine township, Allegheny county, 21 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road, near Samuel Duncan's, two OXEN, one a brown, ear mark fork and crop, the other a black, with a star in his forehead, white belly and legs, and had on a small bell, about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

November 14, 1799. JOSEPH LITTLE.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh and two from Gordon's ferry on the Monongahela, a small forrel HORSE, with a ratch in his face, and a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BARNET.

January 14, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living two miles from Robinson's ferry on the Allegheny, a black Mare Filley, about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP GABLE.

January 13, 1800.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the bank of the Ohio, opposite Pittsburgh, a Bay MARE, about 11 years old, 13 hands high, two saddle marks on the off side, & a few white hairs on the near side, a small star on the forehead, and a few white hairs on the near fore foot. The owner is desired to come, prove, property, pay charges, and take her a-

EMAS MICHEL.

Jan'y 24—1800.

Apprentices' Indentures for sale at this Printing-Office.

TO LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almost opposite the Market House—this ground is particularly well situated for a merchant's store. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1800.

To be Let for one or any term of Years, and possession given the first day of April next.

THAT well known TAVERN, the sign of the *Indian Queen*.—Also, a large Store room in the large brick house at the corner of Front and Market streets, formerly occupied by David Wallace, where immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to *John Park*, or the subscriber near Pittsburgh.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 29, 1800.

TO BE LET,

and possession given the first of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the sign of General Butler, in Pittsburgh. The House is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the stand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1800.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE proprietors of the *PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS*, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass-Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to *JAMES O'HARA* or *ISAAC CRAIG*, or at the Store of Messrs. *PRATHER* and *SMILIE*, in Market Street, Pittsburgh.

January 29, 1800.

Five Thousand Acres

Virginia military land Warrants

to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7, 1799. t f.

Unseated Lands.

THE *owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years* 1795, 1796, 1797, *and* 1798 *are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the* 20*th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. tu&

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road,* 55 *miles from Pittsburgh, and* 13 *from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and* 12 *acres of clear land thereon.—An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premises*

WILLS's,

Boot and Shoe Factory.

MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ON political themes I shall not speak,
The cause of Crispin I do undertake;
Come all ye jolly crafts assist my song,
To you ingratitude that doth belong,
Since for your sakes, shopmates, such pains I take
I write for yours as well as other's sake,
My number shall applause receive from you,
When I inform you why so much I do,
To your assistance then, with speed I hie,
And to assist you do sincerely try.

All you that dwell around, ye friends of mine,
Accept my thanks, believe you'll grateful find,
Your shoe-maker, for past indulgence give,
While you hold out, i'll gratefully receive,
In turn for which, i'll join my art and skill,
With all my best exertions, nor will not fail,
To assort my shop with leather, boots and shoes,
Both fine and coarse, for mens' and ladies use,
Though 'ere so good the wares, i'll sell them low,
For cash, or produce I will let them go.
Come on ye Surs who doth work neat & sound,
Of such for you a plenty shall be found.

January 22, 1800.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro the wilderness*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business of a Taylor in the house of James Fleming opposite to Mr. M'Gee's, in Front street, where those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the work done in the neatest and cheapest manner.*

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1801, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to take notice, that he has applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Fayette, for the benefit of the act of assembly passed the 4th day of April 1798, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and their honours have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, for the hearing of him and his creditors, at the Court House in Union Town, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

CHARLES M'CUE.

January 13, 1800.